

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2049.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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**Read the Hawaiian Gazette**  
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## STAYED IT OUT

**Dancing Red Cross Men Could  
Not Quit Early.**

**THEY MAY BE PUNISHED**

An Understanding and a Positive  
Order—Maj. Wood and Pas-  
sage for Party Men.

It is reported that a number of the  
boys of the United States Hospital  
Corps are in serious danger of punish-  
ment as an outcome of the dance given  
by them at Progress Hall Tuesday  
evening.

It is said that when the dance was  
first planned the boys had it under-  
stood with Surgeon Major Wood, who  
is in charge, that leave should be  
granted them during the progress of  
the ball. They say they were told by  
him to "go ahead with the dance,"  
which was taken to mean a night off  
for the committee men, at least.

On Tuesday, the day of the ball, it is  
reported that Major Wood denied such  
permission and limited the leave to  
11:30 o'clock p. m. However that may  
be the dance continued till about 2  
o'clock a. m., and the members of the  
Hospital Corps stayed it out.

Now comes the report that those who  
overstayed the time are to be punished  
in some way, probably fined. One of  
the Hospital Corps men, when seen  
about the matter yesterday, gave the  
following statement in writing:

"A number of weeks ago when  
the ball was first projected, Sur-  
geon Major Wood gave the mem-  
bers of the Hospital Corps permis-  
sion to stay until the dance was  
over. On the afternoon of Tues-  
day, the dance being given that  
night, the Major said he would  
not give passes for later than 11:30.  
The boys, basing their actions up-  
on the first understanding, stayed  
the dance out, as they considered  
themselves responsible for the con-  
duct of the ball.

"The Engineers have often had  
24-hour passes, but we never have,  
although off duty for that length of  
time. The Major had full power  
to issue the passes if he desired,  
but it is said he did not wish to do  
so as he did not consider the ball  
first class on account of the lack of  
society. The Engineers who had  
ball tickets had passes to 6 the  
next morning."

The members of the Hospital Corps  
are very sorry such a state of affairs  
has been brought about to mar what  
was in every other way an enjoyable  
party.

Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke

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## COLUMBIA IN COURT AGAIN

**Protest Against Confirmation of the  
Sale to Captain Evans—Several  
Affidavits Filed.**

"The plot thickens" in the City of Columbia case. It is proposed to make  
a fight to invalidate the sale to Capt. Evans. Documents were filed yester-  
day. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan are the attorneys. This is the petition,  
headed "Protest against confirmation of sale, and for a re-opening of bid-  
ding and a new sale," the plaintiffs being W. J. Smith, et al:

Your petitioners and protestants  
herein respectfully represent, petition  
and protest as follows:

That whereas, by an order of this  
Honorable Court dated the 24th day of  
January, A. D. 1899, the Marshal of  
the Republic of Hawaii was commis-  
sioned and directed to sell the Steamship  
City of Columbia, her boats, engines,  
tackle, apparel and furniture at  
public auction at the Statute House,  
Kalaheua Hale, in the District of Ho-  
nolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian  
Islands, on the 21st day of February  
A. D. 1899, at the hour of 12 o'clock  
noon of said day for cash, and

Whereas, at the said time and place  
said Steamship City of Columbia was  
put up and sold for the sum of \$1500,  
and

Whereas, said sum of \$1500 is grossly  
inadequate and will not even pay the  
lawful and necessary legal costs at-  
tendant upon said sale, and

Whereas, your petitioners herein are  
parties plaintiff to this action and re-  
present all of said plaintiffs, and

Whereas, if said sale is confirmed it  
will result in an entire failure of jus-  
tice to the plaintiffs herein and an en-  
tire failure to satisfy any part of their  
respective claims against said steam-  
ship City of Columbia, as have heretofore  
been adjudged to be due to said  
plaintiffs by this Honorable Court, and

Whereas, your petitioners further al-  
lege that besides the gross inadequacy  
of said sale, they are informed and  
believe to be true and do so allege as  
the truth that there are at this present  
time and that there were at the time  
of the sale of said steamship aforesaid  
certain parties present in the City of  
Honolulu, and were and are contem-  
plating and intending to bid at such  
sale a sum greater than the said sum  
of \$1500, and that said parties were pre-  
vented from bidding at said sale be-  
cause of certain mistakes and misap-  
prehensions under which they were  
laboring at and prior to the time of  
said sale, and

Whereas, these said parties have in-  
formed your petitioners that they are  
now prepared and are ready, willing  
and able to bid for and to give for said  
steamship more than the sum of  
\$1500.

Now, therefore, your petitioners, for  
the reasons herein set forth and for  
other good and sufficient reasons do  
hereby respectfully petition this Hon-  
orable Court to refuse to confirm said  
sale so made and to declare the same  
null and void, and to order a re-open-  
ing of the bidding at said sale, a re-  
sale of said steamship at such time and  
place as shall seem meet and equitable,  
and your petitioners will ever pray.

This protest and petition is based  
upon the affidavits hereto attached and  
made a part hereof, and upon such  
other affidavits as shall be filed herein  
and upon all the pleadings and exhibits  
heretofore filed in the Clerk's office of  
this Court.

Dated, Honolulu, February 23rd, 1899.

**AFFIDAVIT OF W. J. SMITH.**

W. J. Smith, being first duly sworn  
on his oath deposes and says that he  
is a sea-faring man and has been cap-  
tain of steamships for the period of  
ten years, and has followed his profes-  
sion for the period of twenty-eight  
years, and that he is acquainted with  
the steamship City of Columbia and  
was her navigating officer from the city  
of Seattle to the port of Honolulu dur-  
ing the last trip of said steamship from  
said City of Seattle to said Honolulu,  
and that from said port of Honolulu he  
navigated said steamship to the port of  
Hilo, and that from said port of Hilo  
he had charge of and navigated said  
steamship City of Columbia to the  
port of Honolulu, where she now lies;  
that he is thoroughly familiar with the  
boat, her boilers, boats, engines, ap-

parel, tackle and furniture, and every  
part and parcel thereof, and that he  
had such knowledge on and prior to the  
21st day of February, A. D. 1899; that  
on said 21st day of February, 1899, at  
and before the hour of noon of said  
date, there was in the bunkers of said  
steamship City of Columbia in the  
neighborhood of 175 tons of coal of the  
value of \$9.50 a ton, that there was on  
said steamship City of Columbia at  
that time an electric plant and search  
light of the value of \$1500; and that  
there was at that time on said City of  
Columbia furniture, apparel, tackle,  
boats, anchors, boilers, engines, ma-  
chinery of the value of \$10,000; and at  
that time said City of Columbia, to-  
gether with all her appurtenances, was of  
the value of \$30,000.

**AFFIDAVIT OF NG FONG.**

Ng Fong, being first duly sworn, on  
his oath deposes and says that he is a  
resident of the City of Honolulu and  
is a member and representative of a  
certain syndicate, composed of Chinese  
residing in the said City of Honolulu;  
that said syndicate has examined said  
steamship City of Columbia at numer-  
ous times prior to the 21st day of Feb-  
ruary A. D. 1899, for the purpose and  
with the intention of bidding and pur-  
chasing said steamship City of Colum-  
bia at the sale of the same which took  
place on the 21st of February, A. D.  
1899, at noon; that said affiant was on  
his way to attend said sale at said time  
and thought that he would be at the  
place of said sale at the hour of 12  
o'clock and intended so to be, and at  
or near the hour of 12 o'clock was with-  
in a very short distance of the place of  
said sale on his way to the same; that  
upon arriving at the place of said sale  
he found no one present at said place  
of sale; and to all appearances there  
was nothing to indicate that a sale was  
to take place or had taken place; that  
affiant then supposing that he must  
have been mistaken in the day on  
which the sale was to have taken  
place, returned to his place of business  
on King street; and upon his arrival  
or soon thereafter at his said store one  
Peter Nalual, who had knowledge of  
affiant's intention to be present at and  
to bid at said sale, came to said store  
and informed said affiant that said sale  
had taken place; that affiant and the  
said syndicate were ready, willing and  
able to bid more than \$1500 for the  
purchase of said steamship and were  
ready, willing and able to bid the sum  
of \$10,000 if necessary for said steam-  
ship, and that said affiant and said  
syndicate are at this present time  
ready, willing and able to bid more  
than \$1500 for said City of Columbia;  
that affiant's failure to attend said sale  
was wholly a mistake and a misappre-  
hension of the time which said sale was  
to take place and a misapprehension  
of the hour of the day, and that if  
such misapprehension and mistake had  
not existed or been made he would  
have attended said sale and bid for the  
said steamship City of Columbia more  
than \$1500, and that if said steamship  
if offered for sale again he and the  
syndicate will bid therefor more than  
the sum of \$1500, and this affiant does  
hereby tender to this court the sum  
of \$5000 in gold coin of the United  
States as the sum which he and the  
said syndicate will bid and do bid for  
said steamship in case the same is of-  
fered for sale again.

**AFFIDAVIT OF PETER NALUAL.**

Peter Nalual, being first duly sworn,  
on his oath deposes and says, that he  
is a resident of the City of Honolulu  
and is acquainted with one Ng Fawn,  
also a resident of said Honolulu; that  
some time prior to the 21st day of Feb-  
ruary, 1899, said Ng Fawn informed  
this affiant that he intended to attend  
the sale of, and bid for the steamship  
(Continued on Page Five.)

## BY MR. WM. EASSIE

**A Letter From the Chief Hawai-  
an on the Yukon River.**

**HE TELLS OF THEIR HOME**

A Nicely Furnished Cottage—Ad-  
vent of "the Boys"—A Thief Cap-  
tured—A Hint on Prospects.

Wm. Eassie was chief engineer of  
Kealia plantation when he decided to  
go from the Islands to the Klondike  
for a Honolulu syndicate. Following  
is the last letter received from Mr.  
Eassie:

**RAMPART CITY.**—Well, here we  
are, not exactly under our own vine  
and fig tree, but under the shelter of  
our own roof, if you only knew the sat-  
isfaction of saying this away up in  
Alaska. Why last night the thermo-  
meter registered 8 below zero. The  
Yukon is now a mass of flowing ice.  
The boats have all tied up for this sea-  
son, and we can say that we are an-  
chored here for this winter. We would  
have nothing to complain of only the  
lack of mail facilities. I have only had  
one batch of letters since I got here,  
only one from you, bearing date of July  
1st. Last week who should drop in on  
us but Willie Cornwell and August  
Conrad. They have both had a hard  
time, especially August, as he left San  
Francisco on the same date that I did,  
June 23rd. They have abandoned their  
boat, the Dawson City, some sixty-five  
miles below here. She is now high and  
dry. The river is now some twenty  
feet lower than when we came here.  
They luckily got the last boat up the  
river. They had to give up their out-  
fit, arriving here with only thin cloth-  
ing. I have taken them both in with  
me. You can bet that they were the  
two happiest boys on earth when they  
saw me. Today I sent August out to  
locate a claim on a creek called Gold  
Pan. He started off with three days'  
 grub and his blankets, they making a  
pack of about forty pounds. He will  
be home on Saturday night. Cornwell  
made his maiden trip on Saturday. He  
stood the trip all right. I think that  
they will both make good men for this  
country.

There are now five of us stopping in  
this house, and we have all the com-  
forts of a home. You would all be  
astonished if you could only see us eat.  
Sometimes I am afraid that some of us  
will reach the bursting stage.

On last Saturday night we had some  
excitement. You see we had not all of  
our stuff moved up from the tents, on  
the bank of the river. Scott was still  
sleeping in one of the tents, there being  
about 20 more tents in the same  
vicinity. He was on his way to go to  
bed, about 7 o'clock. Just as he was  
going in the tent he saw a man stand-  
ing alongside of the meat box, which  
was on the outside of the tent. There  
were about 800 pounds of bacon, ham,  
dried beef, etc., in the boxes. Scott  
went up to the man, who proved to be  
a negro, and asked him what he was  
doing there. He said "Nothing." Scott  
said that was the wrong place to be  
doing that. In the dark Scott laid his  
hand on the top of the bacon box and  
found three slabs of bacon, which had  
been taken from the inside of the  
box. He accused the negro of taking  
the bacon, which, of course, he denied.  
Scott called a man to watch and came  
up to the house for me. I went down,  
overhauled Mr. Darkey, got the bacon,  
some ham which he had stolen, as well  
as coffee, and found lots of things that  
he had stolen from other places. I had  
him placed under arrest. Next day he  
was brought before the trustees and  
sentenced to get ten lashes on the bare  
back, one year in jail and pay \$500 fine.  
The lashes have since been remitted.  
The soldiers now have charge of the  
negro. You know we now have a squad  
of fifty soldiers here doing police duty.  
They are a nice lot of men.

Next week I am to go out on the  
trail to visit our claims, of which we  
now have six. In a short time we can  
start to work. I have been a busy man  
since my arrival here. I have worked  
from daylight to dark and then as long  
as I could by lamp light, making tables,  
chairs, washstands, shelves, bunks—in  
fact everything of that kind must be  
made here. No going to the store to  
buy. You must make, and if I do say  
so, we will have as nice a house as  
there is in the City of Rampart. I think  
I hear you say, "Well, that is not say-  
ing much for the city." Well you are  
right. We do not go much on luxuries,  
but comforts we are strong on. Any-  
way we do not have to put things on  
cold storage, nor will we for the next  
eight months.

I never felt better in my life. Of  
course I would like to see you all. You  
can rest assured that I think of you  
lots of times during the day, but never  
with a homesick feeling. Do not for a  
moment have the idea that I think  
the less of you if I am not homesick.  
I feel just as certain of success as I did  
the day that I left you all. You will  
hear good reports from this section of  
Alaska and I will be in it. There are  
now some nine people here from the  
Islands.

Of course I am giving no advice to  
anyone as yet as to coming up here, nor  
can I until next spring. But I hope to

say "Come on boys, there is enough  
for all." I am going to close now as it  
is getting time for bed.

WM. EASSIE.

A letter has been received from Wm.  
Miller, who is so well known in Hono-  
lulu and who not long ago started out  
for the Klondike.

The writer states that he made the  
trip safely, doing it with ease. He had  
reached Rampart City and will stay  
there for a time. He has a lot of work  
ordered in his line; that is making  
cabinets, chairs, etc. He reports that  
everything is very high priced and  
thinks Honolulu is about the best place  
yet. He has met a number of Honolulu  
people and they are all anxious to get  
back home; that is, of course, after  
they have made their fortunes.

**CALLS ON CANADA.**

Capt. Haake, the captain of the  
schooner Labrador, formerly a Victoria  
sealing schooner, which was captured  
near Maui some months ago while  
captain and crew were trying to am-  
smuggle opium into the Islands, and who  
was sentenced to a long term of im-  
prisonment by the authorities there, is  
endeavoring to get the Canadian  
authorities to interest themselves in  
his case.

**BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.**

**Contractors and Others Now Pro-**  
posing to Organize.

On account of the friction and con-  
fusion over the Beretania street school  
building, contractors and others here  
interested in building have decided to  
organize on the basis of the follow-  
ing:

First. To join in one association all  
mechanics, manufacturers and dealers  
of good repute, doing business in the  
City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu,  
whose vocation connects them, wholly  
or generally, with the industry of  
building, either as an employing con-  
tractor in any branch of the building  
business, or as a manufacturer of or  
dealer in material used or employed  
in the erection of buildings or other  
structures.

Second. To establish and maintain  
among the individuals so associated a  
just and equitable system of dealing,  
and a uniformity in commercial usages  
by rules and regulations; to acquire,  
preserve or disseminate valuable in-  
formation regarding the business in  
which they are severally engaged.

Third. To procure (either by lease  
or purchase), furnish and maintain  
suitable rooms for the use of its mem-  
bers for meeting rooms, offices and  
other purposes.

Fourth. To establish and enforce a  
system of arbitration for the settle-  
ment of all disputes or controversies  
which may arise between its members  
or between its members and their em-  
ployees and other persons.

Fifth. To join or otherwise act in  
concert with other organizations of  
Employers of Labor, for the purpose  
of arbitrating all questions of dispute  
which may arise between said organ-  
ization and the members thereof or  
any of them or between any of them  
and their employees. To the end that  
all matters of difference between the  
Employers of Labor and their em-  
ployees may be amicably settled and  
adjusted without resort to strikes or  
lockouts.

**AN AGED SISTER.**

**Death of Convent Teacher Who**  
**Came Here in 1859.**

Sister Alaida, of the Catholic Sisters  
Convent, died yesterday morning at  
5:30. The immediate cause of death  
was pneumonia, but she had been ill-  
ing for some time having had a bad  
attack of the grip. The funeral will  
take place this morning at 7 o'clock  
from the Catholic Cathedral with re-  
quiem mass. Friends of deceased are  
kindly invited.

Sister Alaida was a member of the  
band of Sisters which arrived here in  
1859. She was the first music teacher  
in the city and has for forty years ac-  
tively in that capacity in the convent.  
She has instructed many of the young  
ladies of prominent families of Hono-  
lulu. Her death will be mourned by  
all who knew her kind and gentle dis-  
position.

**A Church Rule.**

The Portuguese people at Punahou  
have been greatly excited by the fact  
that one of their number who died  
some time ago, a young Portuguese  
lady, had been refused burial in the  
Catholic cemetery.

On the authority of Father Clement  
it is stated that she was refused Cath-  
olic burial because she had married  
against the law of her church, which  
does not allow divorced people to  
marry again when both are Catholic,  
married by a Catholic priest. The fam-  
ily unfortunately neglected to call the  
priest before her death to reconcile her  
with the church and procure for her a  
burial on Catholic ground by a Cath-  
olic priest.



## A HOME AFFAIR

Two Local Societies Meet at a Valley Residence.

### A PAIR OF AMERICAN BRANCHES

Sons and Daughters of the Revolution—Roll Call—Program.  
A Captain Speaks.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Hawaiian Society of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution held its annual meeting last night at the residence of Chief Justice Judd. There are at present 56 members on the roll, and of these there was a goodly gathering last evening.

The following were present: President and Mrs. Dole, Justice and Mrs. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hooser, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pratt, Mr. S. M. Ballou, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Case, Capt. and Mrs. Draper, Mr. H. Waterhouse, Mr. J. Waterhouse, Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, Miss Susanna Patch, W. J. Forbes and Miss Forbes, Mrs. and Miss Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Waikane, Lieut. Pond and wife, Iroquois, Miss Hopper, Miss Judd, Misses Cooke, Mrs. Thrall, Misses Alexander, Mrs. Girvin, Misses Paty, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Stockbridge, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Needham, Mrs. E. C. Damon, Miss Cartwright, Miss Treat, Miss Pope, Mrs. Sturgeon, Mrs. Geo. Renton, Miss M. A. Chamberlain, Mrs. W. H. Bailey and daughter, Miss Benner, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McStocker, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Watry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mott-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. A. Water, Mr. and Mrs. E. Benner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gillick, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith.

The evening's entertainment opened with a piano duet by Mrs. and Miss Judd. The next number was a poem read by Prof. Hooser entitled "Pax Vobiscum; A Peace Jubilee Ode." This poem was first read at a banquet and reception of the Illinois Society of Sons of American Revolution tendered the returned Spanish war veterans at Chicago on Nov. 2, 1898, the anniversary of the disbandment of Washington's army in 1783.

Prof. Wm. D. Alexander then read Rudyard Kipling's latest poem entitled "Take up the White Man's Burden." This poem is supposed to be a direct appeal to America. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith rendered a difficult duet with the piano and violinello. Chief Justice Judd then made a few introductory remarks in which he introduced the speaker of the evening, Capt. Wallyn, Morgan-Draper of the U. S. Vol. Eng. now stationed in Honolulu. The following are extracts from Capt. Draper's speech:

It seemed a strange thing to the speaker when he had first read of installation of Hawaiian Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, little dreaming that before long he would be honored by an invitation to speak before its members, and that a war should have been successfully waged which would have as one of its first results the making of the Islands American territory. He referred to the Engineer corps, of which he is a part, and delineated in stirring terms the patriotism, the great bond of sympathetic feeling that ran throughout the American people when in the late war the call to arms was sounded.

Not until 1876, and the Centennial Exposition, the celebration of the Nation's one hundredth birthday did the people appreciate the rich store of history contained in that one hundred years and of the colonial period preceding it. Till then it was considered unrepublish, unpolish, to have had a grandfather or to allude to one's ancestry. There was first felt that throb of pride and joy by those who legitimately say "he was my grandsire" in regard to any of the heroic men of those historic days; and as it is possible to trace farther back the thrill becomes stronger. It makes good and patriotic citizens. The shining example of their ancestors is ever before them to nerve them to noble deeds.

Peace societies may meet and pass resolutions of peace, but war is as natural to man as it is for him to breathe. The time when disputes will be settled by peace conventions is far, far distant.

The speaker referred in deep and

stirring words to the Father of his country and in conclusion said: "We are all Americans now. What we have been in the past is but a chapter closed in your history and in ours. In the future there can be but one country and one flag."

### A Bank for Hilo.

W. H. Shearman of Salt Lake City returned to the States by the Australia. Mr. Shearman is in Uncle Sam's paymaster department, and was down here for his health and for the winding up of his career in the service.

Mr. Shearman, who is a man of capital, was greatly struck with the possibilities of the Islands. He intends to return soon and will probably at once start a bank in Hilo. He has already completed most of the necessary arrangements.

## CASE MADE OUT

Material is Scarce, Say Local Contractors.

Beretania Street School Contract.  
Lumber and Brick—The Comparison.

Local contractors are up in arms. They deny absolutely that there is any combination among them such as Minister Cooper is reported to have said existed.

In speaking about the high bids for the Beretania school Minister Cooper, it is reported, compared the price paid for the Palama school and the bids for the present structure, there being about \$9,000 difference.

"Such a comparison is unfair to us," remarked a prominent contractor yesterday afternoon. "Conditions have materially changed since the contract for the Palama school, so much so, in fact, that Mr. Patzig will have a difficult time to come out even with it."

"Why," he said, "it is next to impossible to get bricks and lumber in any quantity at present. Orders by large lumber firms which were placed long ago, are not filled yet, and when you do get it the price is much higher than formerly."

"We most certainly do not like the idea of this contract being let in San Francisco or any other outside place," remarked another when informed that Minister Cooper intended to invite bids in San Francisco. "We have done our best considering the present conditions. The talk of a ring is nonsense. We have written to the San Francisco Builders' Exchange presenting our side of the matter, and it will probably be a difficult thing to obtain bids there."

Again, in regard to the comparison made between Palama and the one under discussion at present, it is said that there is a difference between the requirements of the two structures that makes the cost of the Beretania school a couple of thousands more than that in Palama.

The contractors are not worrying much as each one has more work than he can accomplish for some time. The fact probably tended to make the bids a little high. The only bad results they look for is that people will become afraid of the "ring" and will hesitate in placing orders for building.

### AFFIDAVIT IN RESPONSE.

Col. Soper Replies to Part of Motion for a Bond.

On Monday there was filed in Circuit Court a motion that plaintiffs in the big suit against the Wai'alua Company be required to provide an indemnity bond. The motion was supported by an affidavit by Jos. B. Atherton, president of the Wai'alua Company. Yesterday John H. Soper, one of the plaintiffs in the case, filed in Circuit Court this affidavit:

And now comes John H. Soper, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, one of the plaintiffs herein, and being duly sworn upon oath deposes and says:

That this deponent is informed by certain of the subscribers to the stock of the Wai'alua Agricultural Co., and believes the same to be true, that upon such belief and information, alleges, that the assessments on the capital stock of the said company are being levied and paid by all of the subscribers to said stock, including the Honolulu subscribers to the stock now in litigation in the above entitled cause; That the said Wai'alua Agricultural Company is receiving such payments and issuing therefor receipts, copy of which is hereto attached, marked Exhibit A, and made a part hereof;

That by reason of the foregoing no loss is being suffered by said Wai'alua Agricultural Co., Ltd., and the same is not being called upon to borrow any money, nor is it likely so to be;

That deponent is of limited means and is financially unable to give a greater bond than that already required by the Court and filed herein.

### EXPENSIVE MAGAZINE.

LONDON.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jerome, of New York, is about to start a magazine on new lines. It will be sumptuously bound and sold at a guinea per copy. Her son, Mr. Winston Churchill, will assist her in conducting it, and the list of contributors will include Emperor William and other royal personages."

## HARRY W. FLINT

Member of the Bennington's Company Sends News.

### OLD GLORY WAS NAILED UP

The Flag Raising on Wake Island.  
Date Jan. 17—Duties of Officers in Guam.

Harry W. Flint, of the U. S. S. Bennington, who is well known in this city, being virtually a citizen of Honolulu on account of his marriage here just prior to the departure of the gunboat for Guam, writes as follows under date of January 30, from San Luis D'Apra in regard to the voyage of the Bennington to Guam and the state of affairs in that place:

You will please excuse the liberty I am taking in writing to you, but I thought that maybe some of my old friends in Honolulu would be interested in our doings here. Our passage down was very pleasant, as most passages usually are in the Pacific. Our stay at Wake Island for about ten hours, for the purpose of hoisting Old Glory over it, was about the only event that occurred during our run of fifteen days.

Wake Island itself is very small, being about three miles long and about one mile wide, and situated in lat. 19 deg. 19 min. N. and long. 166 deg. 31 min. E. It is a very pretty place, being thickly covered with tropical vegetation. It is not inhabited, because, I suppose, there is no water to be obtained upon the island. It is very low, being only eight feet above the sea. The surf, in fact, breaks nearly over it. And that is the kind of a place over which we hoisted the old flag.

The flag raising ceremonies were performed by the captain, and were of a very impressive nature. He called all the flag raising party to witness the oath and admit the firing of a national salute of twenty-one guns. From their screaming the sea birds no doubt thought it was a very strange thing to be so disturbed. Old Glory was unfurled and given permission by the authority of the United States to reign supreme over that little spot. We not only hoisted the flag, there, but for safety we nailed it upon the flag staff which we erected for it. At the bottom of the pole was a large inscription board, made of American oak, and covered with sheet brass, bearing the following inscription:

United States of America,  
William McKinley, President.  
John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.  
Commander Edward D. Taussig,  
U. S. Navy.  
Commanding the U. S. S. Bennington.  
This 17th day of January, 1899,  
took  
Possession of the Atoll Known  
as Wake Island  
For the United States of America.

The above inscription is written line for line. The size of the plate was nineteen inches wide by twelve and a half inches high. It was fastened securely to the foot of the pole.

After the ceremonies were over the men were allowed to explore the island, but nothing of any importance could be found. Such is the place Uncle Sam has taken for the purpose of establishing a cable station. At about 5 o'clock in the evening the party returned to the ship and we then shaped our course for the Ladroneas. As Wake Island was disappearing way astern everybody on board took a farewell look at the Old Flag which they had hoisted over that lonely little possession.

We arrived in Guam on the 23rd of January, so I have not had much chance to study the ways of the people. As far as I can understand they are totally illiterate and very degraded. Some of the worst forms of disease reign amongst them. They seem to be very glad they are under the American Government and are very kindly toward us. Instead of it being *viva* Spaula, it is *viva* Americano.

The island itself is very fertile, and coffee, sugar and tobacco thrive if properly cultivated. There is an abundance of fruit such as grows in tropical climates. There are no white people except a few Spaniards. Mexican money is used, two of their dollars being equal to one of ours.

Our duty down here, of course, is to survey the harbor, but we also have full control of the island. Our captain is the Governor. He makes the laws as he sees fit. The taxes are collected by the paymaster, and an officer from the ship is chief of police. The other day the natives killed four steers and the Spaniards taxed them one dollar apiece. They reported it to the captain and he made them give it back. They could not understand it, but, of course, had to return the money. The natives were very jubilant.

I think I have told as much about the place as I have found out, but the next opportunity that comes along I will let you know more about the place. We all wish we were back again in Honolulu. All the boys have a tender spot in their hearts for the old place.

### HE CAME NEAR DYING.

Frank Sherwood was down town today, the first time since he had his tussle with cholera morbus. He says he drove thirty miles after he was taken, and never came so near dying in his life. After this when he goes out in the country he will take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him—Missouri Valley (Iowa) Times. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

## Ex. Australia:



CANOPY-TOP  
Buggies.

In six different styles.

STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE; With or without Rubber Tires.

CUTUNDER

Buggy

Latest Style. Rubber Tires.



SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE AND  
HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort Street. - - - Above Club Stables.

## WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Sea-onable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

## Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. DUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scoury Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

### THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.  
Sold in Bottles of 25c., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND BIRMINGHAM COGNITIVE DATE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan  
Meat Company  
NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family  
Butchers.  
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## BOYS OF HAWAII

Aug. Conradt and Will Cornwell  
in the Klondike.

## SURVIVE TWO SHIPWRECKS

Company Comes to Grief—Claims  
Staked Out—Mr. Miller—Easie  
Rampart City.

Christian Conradt has received a letter from his brother August, who left here to join a Klondike expedition. August is at Rampart City, or was on October 21, 1898, when the mail came out. The young man says:

You no doubt will be very much surprised to hear that Willie Cornwell and I have left our Happy Home on the S. S. Dawson City and are now at Rampart City with "Billie" Easie. I suppose you have already heard from the coast that Willie came up from San Francisco to join us. I was surprised when he put in an appearance while the Dawson City was hard and fast on a sand bar and was sorry that he had left San Francisco to find us in such plunk.

Ever since we left St. Michael we have had a hard time of it on the river, running on sand bars and getting firewood for the steamer.

After much hard work and getting as far as St. James Mission we were unfortunately cast on a sand bar by the swift current. You know the river runs at the rate of six miles an hour. When we struck shallow water the captain stopped the engines only to be carried on this bar in just about two minutes.

We realized the dangerous condition our boat was in and commenced right away to get her freight off, for the river was falling about a foot each day. We worked night and day, but as fast as we would discharge out of the ship the river would fall and in just five days after we struck we waded around in water only knee deep, so you can imagine how fast the water dropped at that time of the year. This was after the rainy season was over and all the tributaries frozen up, thus causing the drop.

It was hard work getting everything out of her. On top of this, to see our boat high and dry on land was what I call hard luck. Don't you? The captain, who was acting manager, said it was utterly impossible to save the steamer, and we decided to winter at St. James Mission. The S. S. Dawson City still lies on the sand bar and all the old-timers and Indians say she will surely be broken up by the ice next spring.

As the company lives no more without a boat, Willie and I decided to take the first boat to Rampart City to join "Billie" Easie again. On the night of September 30 there came into St. James Mission a small tug boat, called the Governor Stoneman—and guess who we found on board? Mr. Miller, from home, the old gentleman who had the cabinet shop in Hotel street. He was so glad to meet us that he nearly cried.

We boarded the tug and asked the captain to let us work our way to Rampart City. After some talk he agreed to let us have the whole of the hurricane deck to ourselves, and we accepted with pleasure. We left the next morning and had to saw and split wood to pay our way. We had not gone sixty miles when we were shipwrecked for the second time on the Yukon. The Governor Stoneman ran on a bar exactly the same way as our boat had done only a few weeks before, giving us a second unpleasant experience on a stranded river steamer. The captain gave her up at once and took ashore everything of value. We had been in camp two days when a large steamer called the Monarch came along and picked us all up. The fare required for passage to Rampart was \$15 and Will and I told them we would pay when we reached the place and not before. It seemed like old times at home when the purser gave us staterooms. Will and I cleaned up a bit, for when we went aboard we had on our heavy Klondike boots and blue denims. It was fine to get a bath and have clean clothes again.

It took the Monarch two days to make Rampart and we were quite surprised to find it such a city. There are about 400 cabins. There are seven stores and besides saloons, restaurants, saw mills and a population of 2,000. The U. S. Government has a detachment of fifty soldiers here under Lieut. Bell. We found quite a Hawaiian colony. The members included Mr. Grace, Mr. Scott, Gus Maurer, Frank Grace and Ed Hopkins and wife. With Mr. Miller, Willie and myself it made a respectable total. Mr. Easie was at the steamer to meet me, for he had heard about the Dawson City's loss and had written me to come up to Rampart and join him, but the letter did not reach me. He took Will and I to his cabin and we will work for him till we go in for ourselves.

Cornwell and I have staked claims 9 and 13 on Gold Pan creek and they say it is rich up there. Our information came from a reliable man in the military. The creek is twenty miles from here and we walked to it in one day in a deep snow. It was mighty hard tramping. While there we slept in a shack, just a rough cabin, a roof without any walls. We were cold, as we had not brought along enough blankets. We came back to Rampart all the way on the ice and it was fine, smooth traveling. We have also acquired lots in Rampart and will stake more claims in a week or so. Rampart will be the best boomed town in Alaska next year. Everybody says it is going to be a bigger place than Dawson.

Then will be the time when we will be able to make some money.

They pay men \$10 a day wages here and it does not cost so much to live as it did last year. It seems to be all a chance affair here, but if I fail to strike gold I can always make a good living working for someone else. The ground is covered with snow all the time now and the temperature averages about zero. I do not mind the cold one bit, and while working I wear a sweater, woolen trousers, heavy underwear and Indian shoes. In the evening when I take a walk about the city I put on my furs.

I like it very much here and never before enjoyed better health. I weighed myself the other night and I tipped the scales at 195 pounds. I'd give anything to be home in the football game this year.

Give my aloha and the aloha of all the boys here to inquiring friends.

## Aged Father Dead.

News is received of the death of the father of C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company and of T. G. Ballentyne, the insurance man. John Ballentyne, the decedent, was 75 years of age and had for many years been prominent in business and social circles at the family home, Brampton, Canada. Besides the two brothers of Honolulu there is another brother and there are two sisters. The death occurred on Jan. 30, 1899, and the funeral was held on the 2nd of February.

## SOLD FOR A SONG

Notorious City of Columbia Under Hammer.

Fetches But \$1,500—Only Two Bidders—Capt. Harry Evans Is Now the Owner.

At last the elephant has been disposed of. In other words the City of Columbia has been sold. Yesterday Marshal Brown put the steamer up to be sold at any price that might be offered. Some weeks ago she was put up for sale with an upset price of something over \$20,000. Hardly that was realized yesterday.

When the bidding started Harry Evans offered Auctioneer Morgan \$500. Some one in the crowd who didn't want to see a sacrifice, offered \$1,000. Evans immediately came back with \$1,500 in such a business-like way that his rival was scared out. There were no other bids, so the hammer fell and the steamer of many lawsuits was Harry Evans' at \$1,500.

The price paid is ridiculous. According to good authorities there is several hundred dollars worth of coal in her. She had been renewed throughout just prior to her trip down and the fixtures alone are worth several times what was paid. Capt. Evans says he will tear her up and sell her piece by piece, unless he can get his price.

## Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

## COST OF A DROUGHT.

What the drought of the last few years has cost New South Wales has been estimated, and the estimate makes up a bit of very doleful arithmetic. The flocks of the colony have shrunk from 60,000,000 to 40,000,000, representing a loss of 20,000,000 sheep. If to this is added the loss of natural increase, the shrinkage amounts to 50,000,000 sheep; enough, that is, to equip a considerable sized colony. In addition, there has been a loss of nearly 300,000 horses and 150,000 cattle.

## A GRAND CAREER

Tribute Paid to the Memory of  
Miss Willard.

## NAMED AS A SAINTED ONE

Her Self-Sacrificing Life and Successful Work—Afternoon of Reading and Remarks.

An especially interesting meeting was held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Tuesday afternoon in the Central Union Church parlors to commemorate the anniversary of Miss Willard's death.

The exercises opened with a responsive reading prepared for the occasion, led by Rev. Mr. Kincaid, and the singing of the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again." These were followed by prayer and the crusade hymn—

"Give to the winds thy fears,  
Hope, and be undismayed."

So inspiring a theme as the beautiful life of Miss Willard could not fail to be of deep interest, but when presented by a speaker so happy in thought and expression as the Rev. Mr. Kincaid, it was sufficient to hold the audience spellbound. The sixty or more ladies present listened with the closest attention to the Reverend gentleman's eloquent eulogy of this apostle of truth in all its forms. Among other things Rev. Mr. Kincaid said that he felt that instead of dwelling upon the lives of the early saints we should recognize the saints of the present day. Frances Willard was favored with a good ancestry, men and women of sterling moral qualities for generations back. A good mother and noble father, good literature—chiefly the Bible and Uncle Tom's Cabin—had much to do in forming the unique character of this great and saintly woman. As a leader and organizer of women she was unexcelled, and her untiring devotion to the cause she espoused cut short a life of heroic sacrifices. Both the high position of Dean of a Woman's College and the liberal salary of \$4000—which were offered her, she sacrificed to enter a work neither popular nor lucrative, but which in the end brought to her distinction and honor.

She died, loved by all women, and honored by all men.

"On Heights of Power," a hymn composed by Miss Willard as a tribute to white Ribboners, was very sweetly sung by four young ladies from Kawaiahoku seminary, accompanied by Miss Hammond.

Following this was an interesting paper by Mrs. Whitney.

Miss Coan read from a memorial by Lady Henry Somerset and Hannah Whitehall Smith, English ladies and close friends of Miss Willard.

Mrs. Williams, of Minneapolis, in a voice that was tremulous with emotion, spoke of Miss Willard as a personal friend—as one who always saw the best in everybody.

Mrs. Waterhouse had experienced the sad pleasure of attending a memorial service in Westminster chapel, led by Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. H. W. Smith.

A collection was then taken for the promotion of the work, two dollars of the amount to be sent to Headquarters as part of the "National Memorial Organizing Fund" for the extension of the W. C. T. U.

The meeting closed with singing "Gently, Lord, oh gently lead us through this vale of smiles and tears"—instead of "sighs and tears," a change suggested by Miss Willard.

Lovely flowers were contributed by a gentleman who had a great admiration for Miss Willard's noble character.

The above is from the report of the W. C. T. U. Secretary, Mrs. R. Jay Greene.

PRESIDENT AT BOSTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President will leave Washington at 7 p. m. February 15th on a special train for Boston, where he will attend the banquet of the Home Market Club. He will not decide until he reaches Boston whether he will address the Massachusetts Legislature.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ALWAYS PROVES EFFECTUAL.

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.



COMMISSARY GENERAL EAGAN.

## A NOTED SOLDIER.

## A Very Interesting Account Given of General Eagan.

The subjoined account of Gen. Eagan is by a fair minded writer of the States. The veteran will likely soon visit Hawaii and will be the guest of his son, the coffee planter, now in Honolulu, from Olau.

Gen. Eagan, like Maj. Gen. Miles, the Commanding General of the Army, like Gen. Corbin, the Adjutant General of the Army, and Maj. Gen. Brooke, the Governor General of Cuba, never passed through West Point, but rose from the ranks or came from civil life. He is a self-made man in its fullest sense. Born in Ireland in 1841, he was early in life thrown upon his own resources. When a mere lad he was carried to the Pacific coast—a regular '49er—and the larger portion of his career since has been spent there—in a region which is still his home and among a people with whom he enjoys popularity. When a boy he was noted for his adventurous spirit and self-reliance.

The lamented Gen. Poland, who died in camp at Chickamauga last year, upon being asked by some one if he knew anything of Gen. Eagan, replied: "I know this much of him—he will fight a rattlesnake through the crack of a fence and give the rattler the first bite." His feat of bravery had its reward in many ways. Among other things, it won the heart and good-will of that grand old soldier, Gen. George Crook, to whose counsel and friendship the young officer owed much of his subsequent success in life.

Gen. Eagan is a distinguished looking man of medium height and military bearing. He has a rugged physique, with a bold, frank face, and what is recognized as a fighting one. His eyes are keen and wide apart, and his hair, mustache and imperial are quite gray. He is a man one would turn to look at a second time. He has uncommon executive ability and the energy of a

steam engine, as he accomplished all the vast labor of his office during the war with the aid of a single assistant, Col. George B. Davis.

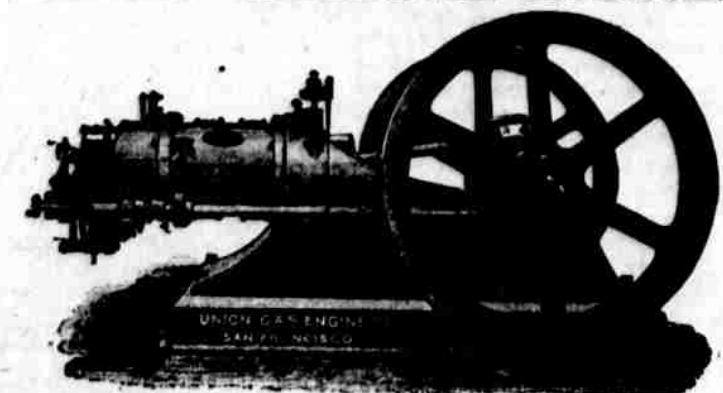
As an executive he ranks very high, and is, perhaps, the most vigorous and effective administrator since the days of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, a former Quartermaster General, and easily the greatest bureau chief the War Department ever had. Gen. Eagan did not hesitate to countermand the orders, even of the Secretary of War, when that official directed supplies to be sent to Montauk Point which were not authorized. When Gen. Alger, with considerable heat, called Gen. Eagan before him and asked why the Commissary General had dared to countermand his order, the General replied: "Because the Secretary was violating the law." The affair went no further than the warning injunction not to do it again. And, in the midst of the war, it is a well known fact that President McKinley himself regarded Gen. Eagan, and said so, as being the right man in the right place.

He has many of the characteristics of his race. He is brave, but very impulsive. He is a good friend and also a good hater, but always fights in the open. Like all positive characters, he has strong friends and strong enemies. Gen. Eagan is an affectionate father and husband, and is devoted to his family. He enjoys in the circle of a happy home the love and quiet that so many men in public station, who are driven by the cares and distractions of office, are largely denied, or who have never known the haven and blessing of such a home.

## Hilo Land Lease.

Building leases of three different lots in Hilo were sold yesterday at the Executive building. J. G. Serrao took lot 21, for \$460, upset price \$200; condition that a \$2,000 house be erected on it. Lot 22, with same upset price and conditions, went to H. S. Pratt for \$300. C. H. Brown purchased the bathing lot on the beach for \$25 a year, with the privilege of the Government taking it back at will.

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Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

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All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

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GET IT AT  
WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY  
ART  
CROCKERY  
ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica,  
Carlsbad,  
Bohemian,  
Dauton Fancy,  
Wedgewood,  
(In white and blue,  
white and green.)  
Queen's Jubilee Jugs,  
B & H Art Lamps,  
American and European  
Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,  
Waverley Block,  
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Groceries, Hardware,  
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Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

## CUBA AND HAWAII.

Several correspondents, with reputation for veracity, state that the extreme suffering and distress in Cuba has disappeared. It is believed that suffering from hunger has ended. Food from the States is still given with more or less discretion. The mild climate of the island and its great fertility enables food to be raised quickly, but there is at present little comfort in living, as the cash capital of the island has been exhausted.

We, of Hawaii, congratulate the Cubans on the expulsion of the Spaniards. We feel deeply grateful to them for rebelling against Spanish rule. In making such noble sacrifices for independence, or self government, they have suffered intensely, ruined their sugar plantations, and have lost several hundred thousand persons by starvation, violent death, and disease. All of this heroic action by raising the price of sugar, has put several millions of dollars into the pocket of those who are interested in sugar stocks in these islands.

Although thousands of poor people on the Mainland have contributed largely to aid those starving people, the heart of Hawaii has been cold and unresponsive. To have given those Cubans any aid in their tribulations and distress would probably have laid us open to the charge of stimulating rebellion against the Spanish government with which we were at peace. We did indulge in tears at their miseries, but to have acted the part of the good Samaritan towards them would have made us accomplices in their rebellion. That Hawaii, with money to burn, by reason of the Cuban revolution, steadily refused to aid the starving revolutionists, was the best evidence of her inflexible purpose to be right before she was generous. The people of the Mainland had no similar delicacy of feeling.

## MUGWUMPS.

The ratification of the treaty of Paris is due to the vote of Democratic Mugwumps. If these Democratic Independents had a realizing sense of the moral depravity of Mugwumpery, they would have kept within party lines, and defeated the treaty. The bigoted party partisans who denounce independence in politics, become rather confused, when Mugwumpery pulls them out of a deep hole. On the one hand the Republican partisans shake their fingers at Senators Hoar and Hale, and shout, "how dare you vote against the policy of your party?" At the same time, in securing success for this policy, through Democratic votes, they are forced to say, "thank you Democratic Mugwumps for saving our policy from destruction. Mugwumpery is an excellent thing so long as it brings fish to our nets."

There is no better illustration of the value of the independent in politics than the action of the Senate. If there were no independents in politics, what would have been the situation of the treaty of Paris, when Republican Senators, in spite of party obligation, refused to ratify it? Failure of course, and with most serious consequences. Democratic Senators with their proverbial narrowness and lack of wisdom opposed the ratification of the treaty. The independence of a few of their number saved it. It requires a vast amount of charity in the Republicans to denounce the treason of independence in their own party, and then feel truly thankful for treason in the Democracy. The good orthodox New England deacon hotly denounced his Unitarian neighbor and gave his personal assurance of the everlasting damnation of all Unitarians. But when his Unitarian neighbor saved him from being gored to death by a vicious bull, he observed that he "guessed some Unitarians might be saved, but he was ag'in saving most of 'em." Both Republicans and Democrats hate Mugwumps, but when a Mugwump gets them out of serious trouble, they take as confused a view of the service as the Deacon did of his neighbor.

## THE POLYGAMOUS PROBLEM.

The author of "Festus" alluded to England as a State "polygamous of all continents territory." The United States has now fallen into polygamous ways regarding territory.

While petitions are now being sent to the House of Representatives, from many parts of the country, protesting against the admission of Mr. Roberts of Utah to membership in the House, the question of admitting several millions of Philippine polygamists, and Malay hordes among whom even po-

lygamy would be an enlightened institution, is before Congress.

Desirable as Expansion is, how will his serious question be disposed of by Congress? The laws of the United States positively forbid polygamy in the territories, while the laws of Great Britain permit unlimited polygamy in her territories. If the Philippines are a part of American territory, will Congress discriminate in favor of the Philippines? If it does not, and insists that the Philippines will not be fitted for self government, or be fitted to live under the Star of Empire, until polygamy ends, how will it enforce the laws?

From time immemorial the toleration of "heathenism" in India by Great Britain has been bitterly denounced by our religious press. What will it say, when a Malay merchant visits the Eastern states with a retinue of wives?

Expansion means a change of views on our part. It is just and proper that there should be a change. If we are to have a foothold in Asia, we must partially relinquish our high and perhaps speculative standards of morals, and allow the heathen some standing in court. John Morley says that the British have found that the enforcement of high principles in the colonies and dependencies is a political error. We shall finally agree with the British that too much principle will require too much bayonet.

## ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

The study of animal intelligence should be given a prominent place in the schools. This can be done only by making it a serious study in the Normal schools, when teachers may be made proficient in the knowledge of animal psychology. Heretofore and now, man relying on the Biblical authority for holding dominion over beast and fowl and fish, has selfishly assumed that he is under no moral obligation to animals. The most devout men and women have persistently ignored the rights of animals. It has not occurred to them that animals have feeling and reason, or that they may, and probably do, have an important place in the moral world.

Prof. Ribot has published an article in France on the intelligence of animals, which throws some light on their mental operations. He drops the word "insolent" that has a most indefinite meaning, and is loosely used by people who have not studied animal thought. He relies largely on the admirable work of Prof. Romanes which should be used as a text book in every school. Regarding the elephant, he says: "He will tear up bamboo canes from the ground, break them with his feet, examine them, and repeat the operation until he has found one that suits him; he then seizes the branch with his trunk and uses it as a scraper to remove the leeches which adhere to his skin at some inaccessible part of his body." When the late King Kalakaua visited the city of Rangoon, he watched closely the elephants employed in the lumber yards. He noticed that the flies had gathered on the belly of one of them, and were annoying him. After stamping with his foot several times, he collected with his trunk a lot of small stones within reach of his trunk. Then with a skilful movement, he threw them under his body, and squarely hit the flies. These acts, involving thought and experience, Prof. Ribot attempts to explain. But as we are sadly deficient in the knowledge of our own processes of reasoning, it is hardly possible that we should clearly comprehend the mental operations of animals.

If it is finally settled that animals as well as men are a part of the moral universe, a vast field of missionary work will be opened. In addition to the missionaries to the heathen, there will be missionaries to the kangaroos, missionaries to the apes of Borneo. Perhaps some of our restless politicians will be converted, and open a University Extension among the Tramway's mules.

## A LESSON LEARNED.

Gen. Ludlow now in command of Havana, in his testimony before the War Commission, stated that as a matter of fact, the campaign for the capture of Santiago was a race between the physical vigor of the troops and the Cuban malaria. His opinion is that if the campaign had been carried on upon purely military principles, as Gen. Miles desired, the army would have been on its back before the date of the surrender.

Uncle Sam had no experience in conducting campaigns in the tropics. He now has it, and, after all, it has cost him little. A month's campaigning in Cuba taught the officers what West Point could not teach.

The fact that Cubans smoke at funerals need not draw forth the comment that when a crematory is erected here the dead bodies will do the smoking. In the process of the reduction of a corps to ashes there is no contact of fire and subject. A hot blast is used.

## JAPAN NOT CROWDED.

As much as has been said in these islands about the desire of the Japanese government to promote colonization, and acquire new possessions, the recent language of Count Okuma on the subject is of high value. He says: "Japan has millions of acres of land still to develop, and we could with ease produce twice as much as we do at the present moment; therefore for the present at any rate, we do not need to colonize."

The Advertiser has taken this view of the Japanese policy, in spite of assertion boldly made that these islands were really desired by the Japanese government in past years.

The fact that the wages offered by the plantations here, amounted to five fold the rate prevailing in Japan was quite sufficient to attract a very large immigration. If China or Japan offered the American mechanic \$15 per day instead of \$3, and tempted the American farmer with \$150 per month instead of \$30, the stampede to those countries would have almost depopulated some States. What was strictly an industrial or economic movement, fostered and supported by our own people, was presented to the public as a political move. Some Japanese statesmen so treated it, and created suspicions regarding the immigration. The development of the unimproved lands in Japan will not be rapid, because they are largely interior lands, and are people prefer the level lands near the sea shore.

A traveler in the rural districts of Japan, in the interior, finds vast tracts of land under no cultivation. The people do not use the products that may be raised on such lands.

Just as it was once believed east of the Mississippi that the lands west of that river consisted of a vast desert that would never have any value in agriculture, so the common people of Japan do not believe large quantities of land in Japan is of value. But leading men of that country do not take that view. It is well known that only one-twelfth part of the Empire is under cultivation. The other parts are waiting for new methods of agriculture.

## THE FLORIDA ORANGE.

The suffering people of Florida have learned much since the severe breeze of 1895, by which their citrus crops were destroyed. At that time many of the groves were abandoned—many other groves were uprooted, and the land was replanted with annual crops. A few close observers, however, noticed that the large tap roots of the orange trees were not injured. If the trunk of the tree, killed by frost, was promptly removed, and only the root remained, a bark graft inserted in the stump which had been cut to a level with the ground it would produce fruit in the year following the grafting, owing to the enormous supply of fruit food in the large roots.

The crisis for orange groves has passed in Florida. The reckless talk of the newspapers about the "fortunes in oranges" has ended. But with knowledge and experience, it is now settled that in spite of frost, the orange crop may be made to yield a "farmer's profit." And thousands of people are thankful that it is so. As time passes the people of America see the illusions of sudden wealth vanish, and they are gradually accepting the fact, that the destiny of the great majority of men is set at little more than a fair living. The history of orange culture in Florida is that of a people, undertaking a new business, becoming discomfited by adverse circumstances, but with pluck and intelligence finding and taking a better hold.

## CHOATE AND DEPEW.

Chauncey M. Depew in the N. Y. Independent, discourses briefly on the character of his friend Joseph H. Choate. He relates this anecdote regarding a passage of arms between them:

At a dinner of the New England Society Mr. Choate, speaking before me, said that a reporter had called at his house asking him for a copy of his speech, and declaring that he had already secured a typewritten copy of the speech that I was to deliver, with the "laughter" and "applause" all marked in by me. In the course of Mr. Choate's speech he quoted, what was for him a very unusual thing, a stanza of poetry. It was rough newspaper poetry which came in pat, and suited very well the thing that he was saying.

When my chance came to reply, I said: "Yes, the reporter had called on me, and in asking for copy had told me that Mr. Choate had come to his office and presented him with a speech, which contained a piece of poetry which, from its peculiar character, he judged Mr. Choate had written himself."

In the following number of the Independent, Mr. Choate discourses upon Mr. Depew. Both of these eminent

men say lovely things of each other, and scratch each other's backs in the sweet fraternal spirit of Sam and Jonathan. Prof. Alexander and Mr. D. D. Baldwin will recall the college days when Depew, a tall lank young fellow would send across the green in search of some freshman whom he was dragging into college politics, and the opinion of the "Brothers in Unity," that Depew in joining the "Lionelians" was weak and misguided.

And now, out of that class of '56 in Yale there is one U. S. Senator, and two Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

No man living in the United States has a larger knowledge of the darker side of political methods than Mr. Depew, the great railway company, of which he was the "political" attorney for many years, and subsequently the president, has been the object of plunder by every legislature of the State of New York since 1860. Only the most extraordinary management of the men in politics has prevented it from bleeding to death at the hands of the legislative blood suckers. If Mr. Depew should disclose in detail and truthfully what he knows about corruption in legislation, the story would shock all people, and make them despair of good government. But Mr. Depew, from the hour he left college, had an abiding faith in the gradual elevation of the political sense of men. As an active politician he never was a reformer. The methods and aims of the two professions are largely irreconcilable. He liked to see the reformers at work, but in the interests of the property he represented he could give them little aid. It was not burglars, or forgers, or sneak thieves that he feared, but the legislative bandits that tried incessantly to "hold up his hands" as the representative of a great corporation. More than one governor of the State has demanded bounties as the price of doing justice, while the little "road agents" have been as numerous as rabbits. Mr. Depew's skill in dealing with these men has been marvelous and successful. His remarkable resources in political matters, and his large experience have made him an overmatch for the men who are in politics for business only.

His career in the Senate will be watched, with interest. His powers as an orator are unquestioned, but his capacity as a debater is yet to be tested. Will he have the resources of humor at ready command, or will he become simply a working Senator?

## POOR ITALY.

Some startling facts have come to light recently, regarding the condition of the Italian people. Mrs. Dario Papa states in the North American, that, "each year in Italy a hundred thousand persons go mad with hunger, while thousands die of the pellagra, hunger madness." Owing to the heavy taxation on salt, the consumer pays about forty times more than he should for it, and its price is the same as sugar.

The people live in a state of despair. The government is so well organized, it suppresses any uprisings. The people seem to have lost the power to organize against abuses.

While the world is indignant at the massacre of the Armenians, it looks stolidly on, while a hundred thousand people die of starvation in Italy, and the whole population is underfed.

Emigration allows many to better their conditions, but the great majority of the people are unable to get away.

The reasons why the people of Italy, the possessors of a very little domain, should have degenerated rather than advanced, are not clearly apparent. Even if the influence of the Roman Catholic church has kept the people in ignorance, that fact does not sufficiently explain their decadence.

Mexico, still under the dominance of the Church, appears to be advancing.

Chile, under the same dominance, and the Argentine Republic, are advancing.

Is there national old age and decrepitude in the order of events?

One of the writers on this subject insists that it is due to an acquired racial habit; that nations like individuals may lose their grip; that the presence of competition, of unwise laws may discourage any desire for advancement. One writer says the Italians are ignorant of their own resources, and cannot make the best of what they have, and that the Italian reformers have not taken any interest in organizing the people into bodies that could act with influence in reorganizing their industries. This hunger madness of a nation is one of the most pitiable spectacles of modern times.

## THE FARMERS AND PROTECTION.

The sugar beet interest is exceedingly active in urging Congress not to annex any more tropical territory. Senator Mason asked permission of the Senate and obtained it, to publish in full in the Congressional Record, the editorials of the leading agricultural papers on the subject. These editorials take the position that the

Hood's  
Favorite  
Cathartic  
Pills

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body.

## CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

## Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

cheap labor of Asia with American labor. The President is rebuked for encouraging such a movement.

While an honest and patriotic class are shouting for the Flag, and the need of more territory, the farming class who do not have much time for shouting, ask how they are going to be protected against cheap labor. Congress will not dare to refuse the farmers a hearing. We repeat what we have said before, the powerful tobacco interest, distributed through many States, will have even more influence in controlling the action of Congress than the sugar interests. While the mercantile classes see the opening of new markets through expansion, the farmers will demand protection in some form against Asiatic labor.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

That Punar tobacco will come in handy at Hilo when the pipe of peace is ready.

There is a bit of a lull in merchant steamer appearances and exits, but the harbor seems crowded as ever.

A great State like Louisiana should send a man to Hawaii to report on the care and treatment of leprosy.

A gentleman of Augusta, Me., intimates that people who invest in ice trust stock are likely to get a "cold deal" or otherwise, to be frostbitten.

It is likely that Gen. Otis meant when he was reporting the "situation improved" on the eve of the clash that he was getting things into a state of preparedness.

Sir Edwin Arnold has the comforting thought that with himself and Kipling still in the field the poet laureateship as at present held does not amount to much.

It is not expected that Gen. Eagan, should ever visit Hawaii, and complain about warm weather, particularly after his recent siege of hot water at Washington.

The Hawaiian Klondike Colony members certainly have the very best wishes of Honolulu friends. Especially some of the young men up there are a credit to the Islands.

The Chicago Woman's Educational Union should make another paragraph to their resolution inviting England to take part in the Bible showing to be made at Paris in 1900.

The free gymnasium for this country, suggested by the mayor of Boston for that city, would be a great success. It would be available the entire year and would provide means of entertainment for thousands.

It is surprising that in the search for burial ground, catacombs in the high hills back of town have not been suggested. True, the idea might not meet with favor, but it would be a return to an old native custom, and otherwise carries some recommendation.

There is lacking to complete the new landscape in Cuba a few past masters in philately. Hawaii could supply them. All the authorities agree that these islands harbor some of the most finished collectors and skilful dealers known to the stamp world.

Today the roll of the Senate of the Republic here will be made complete again by the election of Theo. F. Lansing as the successor to H. W. Schmidt, resigned. It is hoped the tameness of the election will not be a criterion for Senate sessions, for unanimity in legislation is weakness.

It may be said without in any way commenting on the merits of any litigation, that it is too bad altogether that the sailors of the abandoned S. S. City of Columbia have been so distressed. The spectacle of more than

half a hundred men working for months and receiving not a penny of pay and then thrown on their own resources thousands of miles from home, is an appalling one.

The builders as well as some of the stock speculators must be doing a bit of floor walking, with a big demand for structures and a prospective lumber famine.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney has produced an admirable paper upon the life and services of Frances E. Willard. Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid encouraged such services as Miss Willard and other noble women undertake when he sought to impress upon his hearers that the saints were not all of ancient existence.

There are sincerest wishes for the success of the "Seamen's Club." The promoters apparently understand the demands of the situation. This community owes a whole lot to the men who go down to the sea in ships and is willing to discharge any part of the indebtedness if a satisfactory course can be shaped.

In the story or account of three Chinese sugar plantation laborers leaving off work here and returning to their own land and to their families there is a strong sidelight on the coasts. There is also brought out the fact that while China has its millions of bitterly poor, and its countless titled robbers, it has as well a considerable industrial section of population.

Chas. M. Pepper's Washington Star letter on Cuban sugar plantations will prove to readers of the Advertiser perhaps the most interesting communication that has reached here from the Pearl of the Antilles. Mr. Pepper has visited this country and knows something of cane culture. The little account of "The Smallest Industry" should set some people here thinking.

Gen. Stanton, whose retirement from the station of chief paymaster of the United States Army on account of age is announced from Washington, was known in the service as the "Fighting Paymaster." On the western frontier he many times commanded troops in action and was a brave and capable officer. Stanton made friends wherever he went. He was of a Bohemian nature and was the chum of Bill Nye, Gene Field, O. H. Rothacker, Will L. Visscher and others of the coterie of brilliant wits and writers occupying rather humble positions on western papers about fifteen years ago. One day Stanton was looking over the Larabee Boomerang office with Nye as scout and guide. Nye was editor and business manager. He had no idea of business, and he could not write a serious editorial for the reason that no one would take it seriously. Nye could set type and was proud of the accomplishment. He picked up a "stick" and in the amused gaze of Stanton "set" a few lines. The "copy" was one of Nye's gems with the heading "The Army Worm," and was a rich travesty on the wearers of the shoulder straps instead of a treatise on an agricultural insect pest then ravaging fields all over the country. Nye's writing was pretty bad and only a couple of printers in the shop could make it out. To the average layman it was unintelligible. "Well, when Nye set the 'stick' down, Stanton picked it up and being an old type 'chaser' the letters into the receptacle at a respectable speed. Nye was simply paralyzed, for Stanton's name was used several times in the story. When Stanton struck his own name he quit and then the army 'worm' and the famous wit-shook hands and went arm in arm down to the Thornburg hotel, within the walls of which was the swellest bar room of the place."

## Off for Lanai.

The departure for Lanai last evening of F. H. Hayselden, A. V. Gear and T. F. Lansing may mean a second plantation for that island, or perhaps radical enlargement of the one now being established by Hayselden, Paine and others. Messrs. Gear and Lansing, it is understood, have established financial connections at San Francisco and in the east for the purpose of engaging in the cane and sugar business on a quite extensive scale.

## JUST RECEIVED:

A fresh supply of

Bavarian Beer,

[SPATEN BREW]

Quarts and Pints.

Wuerzberger Beer

..... QUARTS.

Pilsen Beer

..... QUARTS.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO.







## A CEMETERY SITE

## Trip Made for the Purpose of Viewing Lands.

## MOANALUA AND KAHAIKI

## Halawa Is Not Favored—Majority for Moanalua-KahaiKI's De-fects—President's Party.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A personally conducted exploration for a cemetery site was made yesterday down the railroad. President Dole, who is at the head of the joint committee of the Board of Health, the Executive Council and the Oahu Cemetery Association, was in charge of the party. Mr. Dillingham, general manager of the railway, placed a coach and engine at the disposal of the committee and invited guests. In the party were twenty-four souls, allowing a soul for each man. The prominent citizens, excluding the newspaper representatives, were: Gov. Cleghorn, Geo. R. Carter, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. F. R. Day, John Phillips, David Dayton, Dr. J. S. McGrew, Geo. W. Smith, John E. Bush, J. W. McDonald. The only delegate from the Hawaiian press was F. J. Testa. All who were expected to make the trip were at the depot promptly at the hour indicated in the courteous summons and a start was made without any delay.

Inspections were made of lands in Halawa, Moanalua and KahaiKI. There was scarcely any consideration of the Halawa tract. It was not liked and was considered unavailable for a variety of reasons. Distance and the fact that cane would grow all about the place were amongst the objections.

Quite a stop was made about three-quarters of a mile beyond Moanalua. The acreage that is believed can be secured here was carefully viewed. It gently slopes upward from the railway track, affords a view of the harbor and city and it was stated that there would be no trouble in digging to desired depth with ordinary tools. It was figured that an artesian well could be provided and that perhaps a wind-mill or a modest pumping plant could supply the water. The expense of preparing the land will be slight. That is good soil was guaranteed by several, both Governor Cleghorn and David Dayton remarking of the growth of kulu as a sign that fertilizers would not be required in growing grass, trees and flowers. The time from the city on the railway would be but a few minutes and besides there is a Government wagon road through the tract. It is desired to secure from seventy to two hundred acres and there is ample land there. It is owned by Mr. Damon, Minister of Finance.

Nearly an hour was spent by the party in viewing the KahaiKI land. This task involved a walk of a mile and a half or more from the railway to the wagon road and back again. Mr. A. T. Atkinson particularly distinguished himself as a pedestrian. There were a number who said at once that the KahaiKI plot pointed out was a choice piece of land for the purpose in view. It is at a good elevation, has fertile soil and can be watered cheaply as the Moanalua piece. Then KahaiKI is but about a mile further from town than Nuanu cemetery. But there is one thing adverse to KahaiKI that is believed by many to be serious, if not fatal. A member of the party who is familiar with land matters, made the assertion that the tract if at this time subdivided and put upon the market would sell readily to people who would build. The place would certainly make a beautiful suburb. The landscape and marine views are unexcelled on the island. Another gentleman put it this way: "We must look to the future, look ahead ten years, which stage is not distant. The land will be wanted for homesteads by that time. There can be no doubt of it. If it is not, Honolulu will have so shrunken that it will not need much of any cemetery. Let us avoid the mistakes that were made in selection of Nuanu, Makiki and the Catholic cemeteries on King street." Still there were a few who would yet vote for KahaiKI.

A heavy majority of the party of twenty-four was for the Moanalua site. It is quite clear of the land on which Mr. Damon is making such great improvements and the "lay" of it could not be improved upon. Considerations kept in mind by the committee and guests were chiefly accessibility and economy or facility of transportation. The KahaiKI tract is off the railway. The Moanalua piece is on the line. Mr. Dillingham, on behalf of the railway, offered to provide a chapel at which services can be held and to make what all consider a reasonable, or rather a very low transportation scale. A number of the gentlemen insisted from first to last that no bargains should be made which did not include the assurance that the poorer people would be well off as at present in disposing of their dead.

An official recommendation will be made in a few days. Nearly every member of the party gave views on cremation and nearly all of them were in favor of it. The physicians are for it to a man as a health measure. Mr. Testa did not believe the natives would take kindly to interment of bodies. One gentleman said that few if any Roman Catholics would be permitted by their relatives to be disposed of in a crematory. Both Dr. Day and Dr. Wood thought that the Asiatics and more specifically the Japanese, would favor a crematory. Mr. Dole said that it had been his thought

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## THE COFFEE MEN

## Intelligent Course of Leaders in Organization

The Essential Points Debated Upon.  
Ideas of Dr. Russell-Bright.  
Grade Uniformity.

(Hilo Tribune.)

The last monthly meeting of the Olat Coffee Planters' Association was almost exclusively spent in debating the necessity of corporate efforts of the planters in order to make the new industry successful. The unanimous opinion was that points most essential for success never could be attained through individual energy, no matter how intelligent, active and industrious the planters may be. Considering the amount of business done in the interest of the Olat district by the Association in the course of a few months only of its existence, it was decided to warmly urge the planters of other districts to form similar organizations. Kona, the oldest coffee place, Kaunakoa, Pana and Kohala ought certainly to have each and every one their local representative bodies. Those few Olat coffee planters who are still keeping "wild" in the jungle ought to put their shoulders to the wheel as soon as they realize that it is not fair to benefit gratuitously by the other people's work.

Still, the formation of merely local associations will prove inadequate to grapple with difficulties, perhaps the most material of all. There are problems superior to all others in importance, whose solution renders the co-operation of the whole island, nay of the whole group, necessary and unavoidable. As a matter of fact those problems devolve upon the Government. Unfortunately the Government does not show any disposition to tackle them. The annexation to the U. S. has already charged us with the republican duty to work out our own salvation without and before arming us with our republican rights of self-government, which is the only tool to do it. An extremely unpleasant, difficult and dangerous situation. The more difficult it is, the more we must unite to find the outcome.

Of numerous interests of that character, requiring immediate co-operative action of the whole island at least, are the necessities:

1. To insure uniformity of grades of coffee shipped to the world's market.

Without such uniformity "Hawaiian coffee" will always remain an indefinite article requiring careful inspection and valuations of every individual bag, a kind of work sufficient to disgust the buyers.

2. Necessity to protect ourselves from importation of dangerous blights.

Without some rigorous methods of inspection and disinfection the importation of those blights with subsequent ruin of the industry is a mere question of time. We have been fortunate enough to escape them so far, by chance, but it would be more than foolish to take such chances in the future. No planter and no capitalist with a sound mind will ever venture into a departure subject to such

chances beyond merely the export-importing scale. The insurance against dangerous blights is equal if not more essential than that against political revolutions.

Such was the tenor of conclusions arrived at by the Olat Coffee Planters' Association. The debates have resulted in the appointment of a committee composed of Messrs. L. Turner, Florentine Souza and Dr. N. Russell with instructions to communicate with the representative planters of other coffee districts of this island of Hawaii for the purpose of holding a convention in the near future. The details will be fixed by the committee.

DR. N. RUSSELL.

## LINES BY JUDGE HARDY.

## Poem Read at the Dinner in Honor of the Chief Justice.

The following lines accompanying a note of regret were sent to the bar committee on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the service of Chief Justice Judd on the bench, by Circuit Judge Hardy, of Kauai, and read by Mr. A. S. Humphries:

Who holds the scales of Justice firm and true,  
And 'mid conflicting claims gives each his due,  
Whose sword still keeps the lawless in terror,  
While white-winged Mercy hovers o'er the forum;  
Whose mind well stored with solid legal lore,  
Has insight keen to pierce each question's core.

Who bears such burden five and twenty years,  
Though aided well by Whittings and by Peares,  
In truth deserves the honors of the bar—  
(Who though not benchers, yet good judges are.

Or what befits this high judicial station,  
Nor lack they chance for careful observation;  
—No laurel crown to dignify the forum,  
But high souled feast in mode majestum.

As, for the bar, the student eats his terms,  
So too, the seasoned lawyer still affirms,  
And stands by precedent, and when a feast invites,  
He lets no specious plea abate his rights.  
When fit occasion comes and says "partake,"  
He does full justice to the board from soup to cake.

We warmly pledge our learned Chief Justice Judd,  
The worthy son of good ancestral blood.

'Tis very plain his natal star was lucky,  
We know him upright, genial, wise and plucky.

We wish him many years of honor yet,  
Ere in unclouded sky his sun shall set;  
Any may he hear the verdict then,  
"Well done."

And on that day his robes of white put on!

J. HARDY.

February 14, 1899.

## TOOK A SEVERE COLD AFTER THE BIG FIRE.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help; the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, Editor Daily Advertiser, Cripple Creek, Col. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. all druggists and dealers.

## LIFE OF A SHIP

## Wooden Vessels Were Said to Last 15 Years.

Large Percentage of Them Still Much Longer. Notable Instances of Longevity.

The average life of a wooden ship was said to be fifteen years, remarks a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. This probably was assumed as a basis for insurance purposes, yet a large percentage of wooden ships flourished much longer than fifteen years. I could quote many instances of wooden ships which kept afloat an incredible number of years, and eighty out of every hundred were coasters. Two extraordinary instances of longevity in ships may be worth quoting here. In February, 1827, the Betsy Gains of Shields, sailed from that port with a cargo to Hamburg. She met with a heavy gale from east-southeast, and bore up for Shields harbor. The sea was raging on Tynemouth bar; the ship struck, was driven upon the rocks and lost. What ship was this that was lost in the year 1827? Will it be believed that she was the yacht that in 1868 brought over to England William, Prince of Orange, and that she was then called the Princess Mary? This, at all events, was claimed for her. How old was she when she carried the prince? For a number of years afterward she was one of Queen Anne's royal yachts, and was reckoned a very fast sailing vessel.

The other instance is that of a vessel called the Cognac Packet, which, as she was afloat in 1886, may still be trading and in good health. I took a note of her in that year, when she sailed from Seaham harbor coal laden for Harwich, in command of Capt. Button, and she was then ninety-four years old, having been built at Burlesdon, Hants, in 1792. She used to carry brandy to France, and so they named her as above. She was almost a box in shape.

## "UNCLE TOM" BARBER.

## Days When the Wealthy Colonel Was an Instructor.

Capt. Jones, U. S. A., who was here a few days ago in command of this company of the Twenty-second regiment of regulars, almost direct from Cuba, was a cadet at West Point when Thos. H. Barber, recently Colonel and Brigadier General U. S. V., was an instructor. The man who afterwards became chief hero of the First New York Volunteers, and who was promoted for gallantry on the beach at Waikiki, had the French class. "We all rather liked Barber," said Capt. Jones. "He was not at all disposed to 'stuff' us. He handled the class like lightning. Barber's fads were skating in winter and horseback riding in summer. He would come into the class room, mark the exercises and with a few words would be gone in a minute, either mounting his horse or walking with his skater dangling by his side. We called him 'Uncle Tom.' He has always had a fondness for the cadets and entertains them in New York at every opportunity."



## Lovely Skin Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Forwards Dated and Cash. Copy, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Hair," a 16-page book, post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchants St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## "LINLITHGOWSHIRE"

Is a long name to come around Cape Horn with, but it did not seem to delay the vessel and she made a fine run. . . .

One of the chief objects of her visit here is to deliver to us a big lot of

Hubbuck's Pale Boiled Oil,  
Hubbuck's Raw Linseed Oil,  
Hubbuck's White Lead,  
..... in 25, 50 and 100-lb. Kegs.

Hubbuck's White Zinc,  
Hubbuck's Red Lead,  
Hubbuck's Lampblack

AND DRUMS OF  
Stockholm Tar. . . .

These Goods need no booming, Hubbuck's Productions are always all right.

All Sorts of Articles in the Painting Line to be had of  
**E. O. HALL & SON,**  
—LIMITED—  
Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## INSURANCE.

## Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.

(Limited)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1850.  
Authorized Capital £1,000,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES,  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

## THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

## J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

## Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,  
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BREMEN.  
Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 107,000,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Boats and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

## H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Limited.

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.  
£10,558,000.  
1. Authorized Capital—£5,000,000 & 0  
Subscribed — 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital— 687,500 0  
2. Fire Funds— 2,748,819 7  
3. Life and Annuity Funds— 1,161,690 1 0  
£10,558,000 8 0

Revenue Fire Branch— 1,561,377 8 0  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches— 1,376,611 1 0  
£2,937,988 9 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

## ED. HOFFSCHLAGER &amp; CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Castle &amp; Cooke, LIMITED.

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elia Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



## NEW HOME OF C. BREWER &amp; CO., LTD.

By the 1st of August of this year the big new building of the Brewer Co. will be completed. The work of placing the foundation is already going rapidly forward.

The building, which will be situated on Queen street, will consist of two stories. The first floor will be occupied entirely by the Brewer company, and here they will have their vaults

and offices of the directors. The second floor will be divided into offices, with all the most modern appliances. The second floor, however, is subject to change according to the desires of patrons.

The building will have a frontage of forty-one feet on Queen street and will extend eighty-four feet toward the water. The front of the building is

treated in classic style, all the first story openings being a series of arches.

The whole structure, with the exception of the cornices and moldings, will be of brick, and will be a worthy addition to the other new business blocks in the course of construction. The plans are by Ripley & Dickey architects. The site is the location of the Brewer & Co.'s old stand.



## A SEAMAN'S CLUB

Very Quietly a Snug Harbor Has Been Provided.

Plans and Games: Billiard Table  
Ordered—Designed as Sailors' Social Hall.

A Seaman's Club, which has for years been the cherished project of many city people interested in the welfare of the men who come here in ships, is now assured. It has already been opened. The quarters are in the second story of the Brenig building, at the corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets. There is a large room and it has already been quite extensively furnished. Besides a piano, several other musical instruments have been provided. There are cards, dominoes, checkers and chess and other games. It was impossible to secure a billiard table in town, but one has been ordered from the coast. Writing material has been placed at the disposal of all who may wish to use it. There will be the daily newspapers and much other reading matter. In the place will be a stand, owned by Geo. Cavasough, for the sale of cigars and tobacco and soft drinks. There is a bath free to all. C. E. Smith will be in charge of the place. Funds have been provided by a number of gentlemen who guarantee the fullest support of the retreat for six months. If it is given any reasonable amount of patronage it will be continued indefinitely. If the experiment may be counted a complete success, there are men who stand ready to endow it quite liberally.

The club is for the merchant sailors especially. Its whole and sole purpose is to keep them out of saloons, or rather it might be said to afford a lounging and resting place for the sailors who do not wish to go to saloons but who loaf in no other place. This is the card which is being distributed on the merchant ships:

**SEAMAN'S CLUB**—For the use of Seamen only. Piano, Billiards, Games, Writing Materials, Newspapers, Soft Drinks, Cigars and Tobacco.

All welcome. Bring your friends and have a good time.  
Cor. Nuuanu and Queen streets.  
(Up-stairs.)  
Honolulu, H. I.

## FOR UNCLE SAM.

Two 300-ton Scows Being built for Use Here.

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. is at present engaged in the construction of two large scows for the United States Government. They are nearly completed and will probably be launched next week. It has not been fully decided yet as to who will have the honor of christening these scows, and whether or not champagne will be spilled over their sides.

The contract was given a few weeks ago and the way that the Railway Company happened to get it was this: Some time ago J. A. Hughes, foreman of the car shops of the railroad, built a couple of scows for the use of the company. When Consul Haywood saw these he decided that they were just the thing wanted for coaling United States ships. As a result he placed a contract in the hands of the railroad people.

The scows are to be larger than anything in the line hitherto built here. They will be 75 feet long and 38 feet wide. They will be sheathed entirely with copper, and the cost of each is considerable. They will be used for carrying coal and each will have a capacity of over 300 tons.

That they were badly needed by the United States Government was shown by the length of time it took to coal the Oregon when here, all on account of lack of proper facilities. The new scows will be towed by the United States tug Iroquois.

## A BARN BURNED.

Firemen Called to Colburn Place, Kinau Street.

An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday afternoon at 2:45. When the firemen arrived on the scene, the barn of John Colburn was in flames. The firemen devoted their attention to saving adjacent buildings and in this they were entirely successful.

It is not known how the fire originated. When one of the inmates of the house stepped outside it was seen that the building was on fire. It is said that the barn was worth about \$1,000, but besides this there was \$100 of feed and \$300 in harness. It was insured for \$500.

## BORN.

MELANPHY—In Honolulu, February 21, 1899, to the wife of John P. Melanphy, a son.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 21.  
Am. schr. Bessie E. Stevens, Hamer, 18 days from San Francisco; 99 bbls. sugar in order.

Smr. Iwa, Kaufmann, 12 hrs. from Koolau.

Smr. Mauna Loa, Rimerson, 29 hrs. from Koolau; 18 hrs. from Lahaina; 5627 bags sugar, 75 bags coffee, 31 head cattle and 15 hogs, hds.

Smr. Waiialeale, Green, 14 hrs. from Waimea; 1500 bags sugar to Alexander & Baldwin; 2000 bags sugar to H. von Holt.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 7 hrs. from Heala; 1200 bags sugar, 300 oags rice to Grinbaum & Co.

Br. smr. Gaelle, Finch, 19 days from Hongkong; 10 days from Yokohama; 1000 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Waiialeale, Nelson, 39 hrs. from Hanalei.

Sip. Kailani, Eckels, 12 hrs. from Waiale.

Wednesday, February 22.

Smr. Waiialeale, Green, Kilauea.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Puget Sound in ballast.

U. S. F. S. Philadelphia, Kautz, Samoa.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Schr. Ka Mo, Gibbs, Kohala.

Thursday, February 23.

Br. smr. Carlisle City, Aitken, 14 days from Yokohama; 600 tons general merchandise to Alexander & Baldwin.

Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Koolau; 5150 bags sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., and 25 ska. coffee for H. Hackfeld & Co.

Smr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 3000 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.

Smr. Helene, Macdonald, 16 hrs. from Hawaii; 9600 bags sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., and 50 head cattle for Metropolitan Meat Co.

Am. bktn. Planter, Marden, 17 days from San Francisco; 800 tons of general merchandise for H. Hackfeld & Co.; 18 horses and mules and 2 cows for Gus Schumann.

Smr. James Makee, Tulett, 11 hrs. from Kapa; 2750 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 21.

Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Kaula.

Smr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.

Smr. Kinau, Clarke, Hawaii.

O. S. S. Australia, Houlietter, San Francisco.

Smr. Iwailani, Gregory, Waimea.

O. S. S. Gaelle, Finch, San Francisco.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Schr. Luka, Sam, Hawaii.

Wednesday, February 22.

Smr. Kaula, Bruhn, 12 hrs. from Koolau; 7400 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Smr. Kilohana, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 3270 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Thursday, February 23.

Smr. Kilohana, Thompson, Lahaina.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

Schr. Waiialeale, Jub, Kailiwal.

Smr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Hanalei.

Sailing Vessels for Honolulu.

Due in February.

Vessel. From.

Planter, Am. bk. San Francisco.

Allen A. Am. schr. San Francisco.

Aloha, Am. schr. Port Gamble.

Skagit, Am. bk. Port Gamble.

O. M. Kellogg, Am. schr. (K). Gambie.

Mildred, Am. schr. Gambie.

Edward O'Brien, Am. sh. Nanaimo.

Geneva, Am. bg. Clipperton Island.

Albany, Ger. bk. Westport.

S. D. Carleton, Am. ship. Hongkong.

Republic, Ch. ship. Newcastle.

King Arthur, Br. bk. Newcastle.

Balmore, Br. ship. Newcastle.

Robert Sudden, Am. bk. Newcastle.

Himalaya, Br. bk. Newcastle.

Louisiana, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Honolulu, Haw. schr. Newcastle.

McNear, Am. bk. Newcastle.

A. M. Baxter, Am. schr. Puget Sound.

Defender, Am. schr. Tacoma.

C. F. Sargent, Am. ship. Tacoma.

Due in March.

Alden Bessie, Am. bk. S. F.

Mohican, Am. bk. S. F.

A. J. Fuller, Am. ship. Norfolk.

Fresno, Am. bk. Port Gamble.

Amptitrite, Br. ship. London.

Chas. F. Crocker, Am. bk. Newcastle.

King Cyrus, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Metha Nelson, Am. schr. Newcastle.

H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Carrier Dove, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Eureka, Am. bktn. Eureka.

Due in April.

W. F. Jewett, Am. schr. Port Gamble.

Due in May.

Iroquois, Am. ship. Baltimore.

Carned Llewellyn, Br. ship. Liverpool.

H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. Liverpool.

Aryan, Am. ship. Norfolk.

Peohing Sney-Haw, bk. New York.

Due in June.

Wega, Ger. ship. London.

Due in July.

George Curtis, Am. ship. New York.

CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU.

Bundaleer, Chl. bk. Newcastle.

Enterger, Haw. ship. Newcastle.

Star of Italy, Haw. ship. Newcastle.

Honolulu, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Edward May, Am. bk. Newcastle.

John C. Potter, Am. bk. Newcastle.

Adderley, Br. bk. Newcastle.

Defiance, Am. schr. Newcastle.

W. H. Talbot, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Novelty, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Robert Sudden, Am. bk. Newcastle.

Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bktn. Newcastle.

Golden Shore, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Inca, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Lizzie Vance, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Colusa, Am. bk. Newcastle.

J. B. Thomas, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Gay F. Whitney, Am. ship. New York.

Kilmory, Br. ship. London.

Kinfante, Br. bk. London.

W. F. Jewett, Am. schr. P. Gamble.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arriving.

From San Francisco, per schr. Bessie E. Stevens, Feb. 21—Mrs. Geo. Hamer and daughter.

From Yokohama, per S. S. Gaelle, Feb. 21—Dr. Karl Futterer, Y. Nakamura, Y. Yoshii.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Mauna Loa, Feb. 21—Miss Curtis, H. Hickey and wife, C. A. Reeves, W. P. Penhall, Mrs. H. Martin, A. Garrettsberg, Rev. J. Kaubense, C. E. Egan, C. M. Ragdale, W. W. Bruner, Peter Niya, J. J. Egan, Dr. Rowat, Mr. Gussensfeld, Miss Beard, J. Todd, P. Cocke, Mr. Dow, T. B. Lyons, F. B. H. Paine, Richard Nowlein, Tong Wo and Mrs. Nabaelela.

From Kaula ports, per smr. Mikahala, Feb. 23—F. Gay, W. Waterhouse, Ensign Peterson, S. A. Lieut. McKeever, S. A. Dr. Averdarm, Mr. Barkhausen.

From Kaula, per smr. James Makee, Feb. 23—Rev. Solomon K. Kaulili, From San Francisco, per bktn. Planter, Feb. 23—H. G. Gorin and Wm. Stabb.

## Departed.

For Hilo and Way Ports, per smr. Kinau, Feb. 21—Hattie Meemana, Hattie Kekalohe, R. T. Pettetone and wife, A. H. Upton, Mr. Carter, W. O. Smith, Miss Hind, Miss Winter, C. S. Desky, V. C. Gray, Dr. Rice, C. Kaiser, C. H. Brown, N. C. Wilfong, Mr. Agan, Dr. R. B. Williams, Charles Williams, Bishop of Panopolis, Harry Rycroft, D. O. Janeway, Dr. Karl Futterer, Dr. Winslow, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Ed Dowssett, Capt. John Ross.

For San Francisco, per smr. Australia, Feb. 21—G. E. Burgess and wife, A. H. Boomer, A. H. Batchelder, T. J. Clunie and wife, Lester Coffin, H. S. Coffin, Miss E. M. Davies, H. H. Dawson, A. W. Davis, W. H. Fuller, John P. Fay, B. Ferguson, Miss Green, H. Green, Dr. G. H. Hendricks, H. Halstead, W. L. Hopper, W. W. Jones, E. Koster, W. H. Loe and wife, W. C. Morgan, J. E. Miller, Mrs. Makana, L. B. Newell and wife, W. A. Potts, L. S. Ramsdell, H. L. Ramsey, C. S. Roe, J. F. Smith and wife, Dr. Simmons and wife, D. R. Smith, I. W. Shirley and wife, C. P. Taylor, W. H. Sherman, the Misses Smith, (2), R. C. White and wife, W. P. Whitley, Capt. Burns.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Gaelle, Feb. 21—Mrs. G. Foster, Mrs. J. W. Phillips, Mrs. du Roi, Southern Hoffman, Dr. L. R. Webster, W. H. Baird, Mr. Wakefield, H. E. Middleton, Mrs. S. E. Williams, Mrs. P. L. Smith, Miss Dr. Grace Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. von Hamm, Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, two children and nurse, C. S. Shanklin, J. J. Hamal, Leo Alexander, J. F. O'Neill, Maj. W. A. Purdy, W. A. Kaula, C. F. Eckart, James E. Kilby, W. L. Wilner, W. H. Sherman, Mrs. W. J. Young, Miss Young, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Mitchell, E. A. Young, C. H. Young, E. H. Anthony.

For the Colonies, per S. S. Aorangi, Feb. 20—Miss Ashworth, Mrs. and Miss Solloway, W. M. M. Gilbert and wife, E. Sheppard.

For Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, Feb. 21—R. Halstead, Mrs. W. O. Smith, J. Q. Wood, E. M. Sheppard, W. G. Rowland, F. M. Rowland, E. R. Hendry, Rev. A. V. Soares and wife, W. J. Lowrie, Miss Lowrie, Henry Birch and wife, Jno. Wilson, Matt McCann, Miss J. Murray, Mrs. French, W. N. Armstrong, Miss McDonald, Miss Crook, F. W. Holstein, wife and child, Akana Lillili and wife, W. C. Greig, Father Libert, C. H. Dickey, J. S. McCandless.

For Nawiliwili, per smr. W. G. Hall, Feb. 21—W. H. Rice, Col. Lazelle, Mrs. W. Grote, Judge Kobels, Professor K. K. C. Eckart, E. W. Deming, J. H. Conney, E. R. Turk.

For Kilauea, per smr. Waiialeale, Feb. 22—Mrs. Berrey.

For San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, Feb. 23—J. Neil, E. R. Perry, C. F. Merritt, L. Looman and J. Hollander.

For Lahaina, per smr. Kilohana, Feb. 23—A. V. Gear, T. F. Lansing, F. H. Hayselden.

For Hanalei, per smr. Ke Au Hou, Feb. 23—Mr. Cathcart and servant.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

Pahala mill starts grinding on March 1st.

No rain and good weather on the Kaula coast.

The steamship Fausang is due from the Orient with immigrants.

The steamer Helene brought in a big cargo of sugar from Hamakua yesterday.

"Long John" Nelson is handling the two schooners Ada and Waiialea just now.

Four recalcitrant sailors belonging to the ship W. P. Babcock were locked up yesterday.

The Puget Sound steamer Garonne is due March 2nd, according to latest advices.

Capt. Hamer, of the schooner Bessie E. Stevens, from San Francisco, is accompanied by his wife and daughter as passengers.

The Colonial liners Moana and Alameda will arrive next Wednesday, the former from San Francisco and the latter from Sydney.

The barkentine S. N. Castle sailed for San Francisco yesterday with a full list of passengers and a sugar cargo of 14,140 bags valued at \$66,499.

The barkentine Planter, under the command of her new master, Capt. Marden, arrived yesterday from San Francisco with a full cargo of merchandise.

It is certainly expected that the United States collier Brutus will sail today—or some other day. This vessel has been rolling about in the swell outside for nearly a week.

Capt. Drew, of the bark Andrew Welch, is having big cargoes now-days. There was a full load from San Francisco for this popular vessel on her last trip and next week she will return with all the sugar she can carry.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, San Francisco, Jan. 25.

U. S. S. Scutella, Watson, Callao, Feb. 11.

U. S. Collier Brutus, Colman, Guam, Feb. 19.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. smr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.

Am. ship W. F. Babcock, Colley, Baltimore, Dec. 29.

Haw. bk. Williscott, Peabody, Nanaimo, Dec. 29.

Am. bk. Oregon, Parker, Newcastle, Jan. 14.

Haw. ship Star of Russia, Hatfield, Tacoma, Jan. 22.

Am. schr. Mildred, Kindler, Port Townsend, Jan. 22.

Nor. bk. Helios, Christiansen, Iquique, Jan. 23.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, San Francisco, Feb. 5.

Am. schr. Prosper, Paulsen, San Francisco, Feb. 5.

Am. bk. Albert, F. H. Griffith, from San Francisco, Feb. 10.

Am. schr. Endeavor, Wm. I. McAlle, from Port Townsend, Feb. 10.

Am. bktn. Uncle John, R. Murchison, from Eureka, Cal., Feb. 10.

Nor. ship Hercules, H. A. Tobison, from Newcastle, Feb. 10.

Am. ship I. F. Chapman, I. A. Thompson, from San Francisco, Feb. 10.

Am. bktn. Jane L. Stanford, Johnston, Newcastle, N. S. W., Feb. 11.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco, Feb. 12.

Am. schr. Muriel, Carlsen, Newcastle, Feb. 13.

Am. schr. Alton, Nielson, Seattle, Feb. 13.

Br. ship Linlithgowshire, Andrews, London, Feb. 14.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, Feb. 13.

Am. schr. Oceania Vance, Ankers, Newcastle, Feb. 14.

Br. ship Star of France, Ulyatt, Santa Rosa, Feb. 14.

Am. bk. Newaby, Mallestad, Newcastle, Feb. 14.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco, Feb. 15.

Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, Fridberg, Everett, Feb. 16.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, Feb. 17.

Br. smr. Belgian King, Welles, San Diego, Feb. 19.

Br. ship Invermark, Philip, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Am. schr. Repeat, Olsen, Aberdeen, Feb. 19.

Am. schr. Vine, Small, Eureka, Feb. 21.

Am. schr. Bessie E. Stevens, Hamer, San Francisco, Feb. 21.

Br. smr. Carlisle City, Aitken, Yokohama, Feb. 23.

Am. bktn. Planter, Marden, San Francisco, Feb. 23.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.